

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

PUBLISHED BY GEORGE KNAPP & CO.
 CHARLES W. KNAPP, President and Gen. Mgr.
 GEORGE L. ALLEN, Vice President.
 W. B. CARR, Secretary.

Office, Corner Seventh and Olive Streets.
 (REPUBLIC BUILDING)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
 DAILY AND SUNDAY—SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK

By Mail—In Advance—Postage Prepaid.
 One year, \$10.00
 Six months, \$5.50
 Three months, \$3.00
 Any three days, except Sunday, one year, \$2.00
 Sunday, with Mails, \$1.75
 Special Mail Edition, Sunday, \$1.25
 BY CARRIER, ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS:
 Per week, daily only, \$1.00
 Per week, daily and Sunday, \$1.15
 TWICE-A-WEEK, \$2.00
 Published Monday and Thursday—one year, \$1.00
 Remit by bank draft, express money order or registered letter.

Address THE REPUBLIC,
 St. Louis, Mo.

Rejected communications cannot be returned
 under any circumstances.

Entered in the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as
 Second-class matter, March 10, 1879.

POSTAGE PAID BY ADDRESSEE.
 Eighth, ten and twelve cents.

Business, ten and twelve cents.

Twenty-two or twenty-eight pages, 10 cents.

Thirty pages, 15 cents.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:
 Main Office, 1000
 Editorial Reception Room, Park 108

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1901. No. 203

MARCH CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St.
 Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that
 the actual number of full and complete
 copies of the daily and Sunday Republic
 printed during the month of March, 1901,
 all in regular editions, was as per schedule
 below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1	74,690	17 Sunday	101,000
2	78,180	18	76,790
3 Sunday	99,470	19	77,780
4	77,730	20	77,440
5	74,900	21	77,520
6	74,880	22	76,760
7	74,580	23	78,565
8	74,400	24 Sunday	102,915
9	76,240	25	76,620
10 Sunday	101,680	26	77,110
11	75,240	27	76,480
12	74,190	28	78,840
13	74,300	29	76,280
14	74,610	30	77,490
15	77,870	31 Sunday	103,910
16	79,520		

Total for the month, 2,494,320

Less all copies spoiled in print-
 ing, left over or filed, 63,883

Net number distributed, 2,430,437

Average daily distribution, 78,402

And said W. B. Carr further says that
 the number of copies returned or reported
 unsold during the month of March was
 8.6 per cent.

W. B. CARR,
 Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My
 term expires April 26, 1901.

FIRST RESULT.

When the gigantic Trust Trust was
 organized the public was regaled with
 stories concerning the effect upon the
 prices of its products. The public was
 led to believe that with the economy
 made possible through the consolidation
 of interests the benefits would be shared
 by the seller and buyer.

What is the first example of this econ-
 omy? Prices have not been reduced.
 On the other hand, the first monthly re-
 port of the company shows that the
 earnings for March exceeded the fixed
 charges, interest and depreciation by
 over \$3,000,000.

If the rate of earnings is kept up for
 the next year, the first twelve months
 surplus will exceed \$100,000,000.

Where does the public come in?

NOT WORTH THE PRICE.

During last week one division of the
 Circuit Court was occupied with the
 trials of men charged with murder
 wherein the "handy gun" was the instru-
 ment of death.

Before discharging the jury which
 heard the cases, Judge Ferriss called at-
 tention to a practice that has grown to
 an alarming extent in this city. "In the
 course of the week," he said, "you
 gentlemen have deliberated on two cases
 of homicide, and the evidence in each
 case showed that had not the men been
 armed with revolvers no tragedies would
 have resulted. The habit of carrying
 concealed weapons is growing daily in
 this city. The pernicious custom should
 be stopped. It is a city and State of-
 fense to carry loaded weapons, but, in
 spite of this fact, men and boys, some
 of the latter quite young, go about the
 streets armed."

Concluding, Judge Ferriss asked the
 co-operation of the jurors in stamping
 out the practice. The two instances that
 he cited are proof enough of the condi-
 tion into which a certain class of peo-
 ple have fallen. With the cheapening of
 firearms has come the desire on the part
 of the worse element of the city to pos-
 sess a revolver.

There is no reason why any man
 should carry a weapon. Hold-ups are
 not so frequent as to create a demand
 for them. And as a practical help, a re-
 volver is rarely made convenient at such
 a time, as the advantage usually lies
 with the man who has the "drop." St.
 Louis is too highly civilized and too well
 policed to require sidearms for citizens.

With the co-operation of the police and
 the Mayor the carrying of concealed
 weapons can be made the offense the
 law intends. Judge Ferriss has struck
 a note that should be heeded.

HONOR THE PRESIDENT.

President McKinley is making a trip
 which will include many States of the
 Union in its itinerary, especially those
 of the South and the Pacific slope, bring-
 ing him in personal touch with a vast
 representation of American citizenship.

The President will be heartily wel-
 come by the people whom he is now to
 visit. His great office demands such a
 welcome, and it will be a pleasure to all
 good Americans to do fitting honor to the
 President of the United States.

Although the majority of voters in the
 Southern States are opposed to Mr. Mc-
 Kinley politically, the South will wel-
 come the President with as great hearti-
 ness and as genuine a hospitality as any
 other section of the Union. Mr. McKin-
 ley himself is deservedly popular with
 the Southern people, having done more
 than other Republicans of recent years
 to develop a better feeling in the place
 of old-time sectional hatred.

It is reasonably certain that the Re-
 publican press throughout the country
 will seek to make political capital of the
 friendly greetings which the people of
 the Southern States will undoubtedly

extend to the President. His reception
 will be heralded as the beginning of a
 stampede of the South to Republicanism.
 It will be announced, with a great flourish
 of trumpets, that the next national al-
 lignment of the two great parties will
 develop a serious Southern defection
 from the Democratic party.

Sensible men will not be misled by
 these misrepresentations of the signifi-
 cance of the South's hospitable treat-
 ment of President McKinley. The South-
 ern people will honor the President be-
 cause he is the President, not because
 they have abandoned their Democracy
 for Republicanism. Mr. McKinley will
 have a good time in the South—which
 is much more than can be said for the
 Republican candidate for President in
 1904.

NOW FOR THE TRUTH.

With the filing of Mr. Parker's suit
 contesting Mr. Wells's election to the
 Mayoralty of St. Louis, the investigation
 of charges of fraud at the polls is
 placed on the proper basis.

The facts in the case must now be sub-
 mitted in evidence under the law. What-
 ever knowledge Mr. Parker or others
 may have tending to prove that Mr.
 Wells was not fairly elected it is their
 duty to present in the form of testimony
 in a trial court. Mr. Wells, on his part,
 has promised to waive all technicalities
 in order that the full truth may be
 brought out.

The situation is one that may be con-
 fronted by Mr. Wells and the local
 Democracy with especial satisfaction.
 The former's right to the Mayoralty has
 been disputed with a great outcry to the
 effect that a corruptly designed election
 law made it possible for his managers
 to steal a local election. During his
 campaign Mr. Wells announced that he
 would refuse to accept the office of
 Mayor if he had reason to believe that
 he was not fairly elected thereto. He
 has promptly met these accusations of
 fraud by insisting that a contest of his
 election be instituted. The suit filed on
 Saturday by Mr. Parker would not have
 been filed but for this insistence of Mr.
 Wells.

The people of St. Louis need not fear
 that the city's good name will suffer be-
 cause of the litigation now begun over
 the Mayoralty. If anything, it is to the
 credit of the administration that the
 contest of Mr. Wells's election is being
 made. It is due to the fact that Mr.
 Wells himself compelled his opponents
 to take this action, forcing them from
 their preferred policy of claiming fraud
 without attempting to prove fraud. Mr.
 Wells knows that he was fairly elected
 to the Mayoralty. He has now led the
 other side into a position where the legal
 proofs of his election will forever silence
 the charged persons who sought, by a
 baseless clamor, to impugn his right to
 the office which he holds.

EDWARD'S SALARY.

London is discussing the King's
 salary. By act of Parliament he will
 receive an annual stipend of \$2,500,000,
 a very respectable consideration as
 compared with that of the President of
 the United States.

Mr. Labouchere, the doughty editor of
 Truth, caused the first shock to the Lon-
 doners. He was the only member of the
 committee who had the audacity to
 question the advisability of paying the
 sovereign such a sum. Even his efforts
 to have the matter discussed in commit-
 tee were fruitless. Only his published
 statements have been instrumental in
 raising a cloud of defenders for the King
 and the regal salary.

Some of the reasons advanced are
 amusing to Americans. One is the large
 cost of the "shows" which he is com-
 pelled to make on state occasions. Open-
 ly, and apparently without a shade of
 hesitation, some papers put forward the
 argument that the vulgar crowd must
 be amused. Summed up, the arguments
 sound about like this: "Give them some-
 thing to look at and then they won't
 cause any trouble."

How like the days of Rome in her
 decline. How like the old circus which
 the Caesars used to provide. There is
 not so much difference between the ac-
 tion of the Britishers and the later
 Roman Senators who voted sums for
 the pleasures of the people.

Another reason advanced is just as
 amusing. Vote the money so that the
 King will be good. Be liberal with the
 King and he will not get fractious. Let
 him remain a figurehead and pay him
 well for doing so. Don't worry him or
 he may see what there is really to be
 done in his position.

And so the whole thing is a game of
 you tickle me and I will tickle you.

NEEDS OF THE CITY.

Street Commissioner Varrelmann and
 Sewer Commissioner Hermann have
 presented in their annual reports to the
 Board of Public Improvements figures
 that give additional reason for the early
 passage of the Charter amendments.

Street Commissioner Varrelmann esti-
 mates that \$222,000 will be required for
 street work. Of this sum, \$40,000 will
 be used to pay the city's share of new
 street work and reconstruction. By
 comparison with the amount expended
 last year, the ambitious plans of the
 department for the coming year may be
 measured.

Property owners spent last year \$150,-
 261 for new pavements, while the city
 spent \$4,109 as its share. In reconstruction
 work, the city spent only \$641, while
 the property owners' portion was
 \$180,038. If the \$40,000 which the Com-
 missioner asks for the ensuing year is
 spent in the same proportion, the total
 value of all street improvements would
 be about \$2,800,000. This sum of money
 spent on the streets of St. Louis means
 activity and improved appearance.

Even more urgent reasons for the pas-
 sage of the Charter amendments are af-
 forded by the report of Sewer Commis-
 sioner Hermann. The sewers of the
 city are in a wretched condition. The
 old Mill Creek sewer, large as it is, must
 soon be relieved. Mr. Hermann esti-
 mates the cost of this work at \$500,000.
 The other large sewer, the Rocky
 Branch, must also be relieved at a cost
 of \$800,000. While these two pieces of
 work will not have to be done im-
 mediately, money would be saved by
 permitting no delay.

There is sewer work that is absolutely
 necessary for the preservation of the
 good health of the city. The Commis-
 sioner estimates the cost of new
 sewers at \$555,000. Enlargement of
 sewers will require \$148,000, while inlets
 for the West End will take \$10,000.
 Until this work is done the city will

have damage suits to pay after every
 storm.
 While a large part of this money will
 come from the property owners, the city
 will have its share to pay. General
 benefits make imperative a municipal
 shouldering of part of the burden. At
 present the city has no money with
 which to assume the responsibility. The
 Charter amendments are the only pos-
 sible relief.

TRY NATURE'S SIMPLER.

That element of humanity which is in-
 clined toward ungilded experimenting
 with new discoveries in medical science
 should take warning by the fate which
 has just befallen a Michigan man who
 belonged to this class.

This unfortunate person is now dead.
 He was old, and, reading of the mar-
 velous revivifying properties of common
 salt, he began its extravagant use. At
 first there was an improvement in his
 general health, and he was so greatly
 encouraged that he kept on increasing
 his ration of salt until it amounted to
 three teaspoonfuls each day. Then he
 died—the salt having had the effect of
 separating the iron in his blood from the
 red corpuscles, turning the blood white,
 and thus causing death by changing na-
 ture's prescription for the compounding
 of good blood.

There is a lesson in this which should
 not be without effect. If you are deter-
 mined to experiment in the field of
 health conservation, experiment only
 with nature's legitimate remedies for
 human ills. Try fresh air, sunlight, ex-
 ercise, plentiful bathing, ample sleep.
 You needn't be afraid; there's little
 danger of your getting an overdose of
 these good things. Leave other medi-
 cines alone, save under professional di-
 rection when really necessary. Then
 you'll be healthy and happy, if it's pos-
 sible under the conditions to which you
 have been born.

NOW THEY UNDERSTAND.

Now that the delegates sent to Wash-
 ington by the Cuban Constitutional Con-
 vention have been fully enlightened as
 to the logic and justice of the American
 attitude toward their country in the mat-
 ter of future relations between the two
 governments, it is in order to hope that
 an amicable official understanding may
 soon be reached.

All that was necessary to this end was
 that the Cubans should bring to their
 study of the conditions of the Platt
 amendment a spirit devoid of suspicion
 of American motives. The United States
 Government is not striving to prevent
 the establishment of a free and inde-
 pendent Cuban Republic. It hopes, in-
 stead, to assist in that great work, and
 to insure the stability of the Cuban Re-
 public by means of a friendly protection
 which shall eventually warn Europe to
 keep hands off Cuba when that little
 Government is finally established.

There is reason to believe that the
 Cuban delegates now appreciate the fair-
 ness of the proposition which guarantees
 permanency to the Cuban Republic,
 while at the same time properly safe-
 guarding American interests. The re-
 port to be made by the delegates to the
 Cuban Constitutional Convention should
 produce speedy and satisfactory results.
 If it is properly based on the facts in
 the case it will so strongly recommend
 the acceptance of the conditions named
 in the Platt amendment that such ac-
 tion on the part of the convention will
 be inevitable.

St. Louis ladies who are expecting to
 be on the Board of Lady Managers of
 the World's Fair should remember that
 the eyes of Chicago ladies are turned
 this way hoping there will be some
 warm gifts. But there will not.

Wisconsin and Arkansas legislatures
 passed bills appropriating money for the
 World's Fair on the same day. The
 North and South are united in a desire
 to be in on the biggest thing ever held.

That New Yorker who wooed his
 sweetheart with vegetables and fruits
 probably thought he was working
 Adam's old Garden of Eden game.

In tackling so promptly the Board of
 Lady Managers' problem, the World's
 Fair people manifest a grit that alone
 insures World's Fair success.

No, the Standard Oil people have not
 been asleep. Their laugh comes when
 they announce that they have bought
 the Port Arthur wharfage.

"Dude" Alderman Palmer of Chicago
 is nobody's fool. He is now playing for
 the "mother vote" by fitting up free
 playgrounds for children.

Mayor Wells's prompt attention to the
 city institutions indicates that his deter-
 mination for municipal improvement is
 genuine and fearless.

By all means a Union Station park-
 ing and a public library and park on the
 old Exposition grounds. They'll beautify
 and benefit the city.

Texas would probably contend that
 St. Louis is not the only community
 which has reason to be more than sat-
 isfied with its Wells.

American iron mills actually rejoice
 that their orders are falling off, thus en-
 abling them to catch up. There's prosper-
 ity for you.

Coro King Phillips of Chicago seems
 to be a past master in the gentle art
 of making his speculative antagonists
 shell out.

Are St. Louis Republicans in favor of
 a crippled convention for the World's
 Fair? They ought to have a part in the
 discussion.

It is for us to justify Congressman
 Tawney's belief that the World's Fair
 of 1903 will be the greatest Exposition
 ever held.

If little Cuba is willing to meet Uncle
 Sam half-way, she'll find him waiting
 now with his part of the journey com-
 pleted.

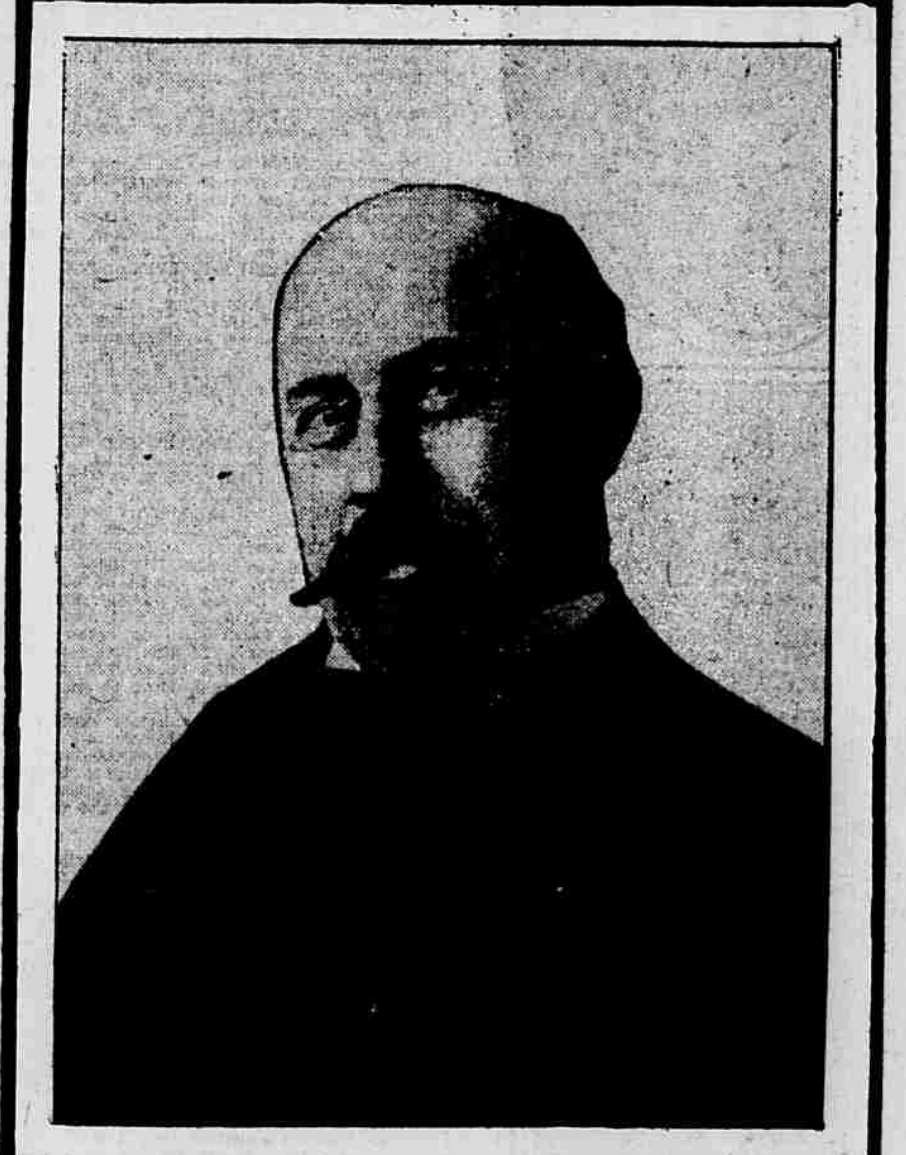
Among the most pressing of World's
 Fair duties just now is the passage of
 the Charter amendments and park-site
 bills.

That double-barreled contest of Mayor
 Wells's election will prove only that St.
 Louis went Democratic for good govern-
 ment.

Of course President McKinley will
 find the South friendly toward him.
 Southern courtesy to a guest is proverb-
 ial.

SCULPTURE'S PART IN
WORLD'S FAIR PLANS.

F. W. Ruckstuhl Urges Liberal Use of Statuary
 and an Arrangement of Buildings So as
 to Produce the Grandest Effects.



—Photograph by Strauss.

F. W. RUCKSTUHL,
 New York sculptor who suggests the use of O'Fallon, Carondelet and
 Forest Parks for the Exposition.

SCULPTOR RUCKSTUHL'S IDEA.

"Every nerve should be strained for great effects. Great buildings, large
 groups of statuary, magnificent fountains and artistically arranged waterways
 should be grouped about one spot, which should be the most splendid that hu-
 man ingenuity can conceive and carry out. * * * At Forest Park one or two
 of the buildings should be permanent. I would suggest that a building dedi-
 cated to the fine arts be constructed of stone. It should be large enough and fine
 enough to accommodate all that St. Louis may grow to in the development of art
 in the next 100 years. It would be a legacy of the Fair."

Of the \$20,000,000 spent by Chicago in the
 construction of the Columbian Exposition
 of 1893, one million was devoted to sculpture.
 Paris spent more than \$200,000 and Buffalo
 \$20,000 for sculptural decoration.

Stat sculpture at the great Exposition to
 be held in St. Louis in 1904, he is prominent
 as a feature as at these previous expositions?
 What proportion of the many million dol-
 lars to be expended in building the Louisi-
 ana Purchase Exposition shall be disbursed
 to beautify with sculpture, bridges, water-
 ways, courtyards, gardens, fountains, es-
 planades, approaches and buildings?

F. W. Ruckstuhl, a New York sculptor of
 national repute, who is in St. Louis for a
 few days, and Robert P. Brinkhurst, a local
 sculptor, both of whom have executed com-
 missions at previous World's Fairs, say that
 without sculpture the Fair of 1904 will be
 a fiasco. They also say that if sculpture is
 judiciously used to add the architectural ef-
 fect of that St. Louis produces a beauti-
 ful spectacle that will eclipse what was
 done at Chicago, the Fair will be an unequal-

led success and will be attended by thou-
 sands upon thousands from every country of
 the earth.

"The Court of Honor made the Chicago
 World's Fair," said Mr. Ruckstuhl. "The
 fame of its beauty spread to every Euro-
 pean capital and a thousand went to see
 where but a hundred otherwise would have
 gone. St. Louis must present something
 as worthy, more worthy of the attention of
 the world."

"Sculpture lends life to a building or to a
 World's Fair," said Mr. Brinkhurst. "Arch-
 tecture is of itself dead, but sculpture fills
 awkward spaces with beautiful forms and
 figures judiciously placed. The building be-
 comes a living thing. Imagine a world's
 fair consisting of a series of bare struc-
 tures containing exhibits of this and that
 and the other thing."

MR. RUCKSTUHL LOOKS
 FOR GREAT EFFORTS
 Both Mr. Brinkhurst and Mr. Ruckstuhl

are brimful of ideas as to the manner in
 which sculpture should be worked into the
 construction of the Fair. In some things
 they agree, in others they are far apart.
 They agree that it should be a feature of
 the Fair. But Mr. Brinkhurst that its
 toned down so as to preserve the ensemble
 of the whole. Mr. Ruckstuhl says:

"Every nerve should be strained for great
 effects. Great buildings, large groups of
 statuary, magnificent fountains and arti-
 stically arranged waterways should be
 grouped about one spot which should be the
 most splendid that human ingenuity can
 conceive and carry out. For the last twenty-five years Mr. Ruck-
 stuhl has visited every World's Fair that
 has been held in Europe or in this coun-
 try. His experience is that sculpture has
 been used more and more in each suc-
 ceeding Exposition.

"If a World's Fair is an artistic triumph,
 it stands the supreme test," he says. "Peo-
 ple will not go from one country to
 another to see the products of the soil or of
 industry, or even of invention. Why, in
 my mind, Paris can do all that we can do
 in this line and go on one better. Take
 an electric car, for example. There is not an
 overhead trolley wire in Paris to deface the
 city. Yet the service is good. Would Paris-
 ians come to St. Louis to see what the St.
 Louis Transit Company can exhibit in the
 nature of electric car service? No. St.
 Louis cannot alone present an exposition
 which will appeal only to residents of the
 Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Something finer
 and more cosmopolitan must be constructed
 which will appeal to the finer senses and
 stimulate the mind of every visitor regard-
 less of his nationality. Sculpture is neces-
 sary for this result. I do not say this be-
 cause I am a sculptor. It is because it is a
 fact."

GOOD IDEAS SHOULD
 BE VALUED.

Both Mr. Brinkhurst and Mr. Ruckstuhl
 said that it cannot be definitely settled
 what could be done from the point of view
 of the architect and sculptor in St. Louis
 until the site is chosen. Then they say,
 the landscape artist, the architect, and the
 sculptor can co-operate and plans be drawn
 up. Meantime they think that the Board of
 Directors should be devoting most of its
 time to searching for ideas. "Ideas—they
 are the hardest things to get, that is, good
 ideas," said Mr. Ruckstuhl. "A valuable
 reward should be offered for captive and
 available ideas for the next two years.
 Men with ideas ought to be invited to the
 city, and St. Louisians ought to work them
 for all they can get. Of course many of the
 ideas will be worthless and impracticable.
 But they can be put aside, and the best
 ones chosen. Then these chosen can be
 given to the architect, the landscape artist,
 and the sculptor. They will know how they
 may best be embodied, and they can care-
 fully lay plans for their effects."

In short, both the sculptors think that
 everybody who is interested in the Louisi-
 ana Purchase Exposition ought to think a
 little for himself.

"Perhaps some individual with a thread-
 bare coat and no prospect," said Mr.
 Brinkhurst, "may have an idea worth many
 thousands of dollars and which, if devel-
 oped, will command the admiration of the
 nations of the world. It is the duty of the
 Fair to make such a man a millionaire."

TRIPLE SITE FOR
 FAIR SUGGESTED.

From the nature of the map of St. Louis,
 Mr. Ruckstuhl thinks that St. Louis should
 have a triple site for the Fair, as did
 Paris at the last Exposition. He says that
 this will enable the Fair to make the most
 of its site and will impress visitors.

"That is what you want," he said. "You
 must impress people and make the impres-
 sion so strong that they will go to the Fair
 they will talk of what they have seen."
 "I would use the three parks of St. Louis
 as sites—Forest Park, O'Fallon Park and
 Carondelet Park. In Carondelet Park I
 would have the station exhibits and eth-
 nological displays, showing how the
 various peoples of the earth live. I would
 have here, also, the stock yards, exhibi-
 tions of horses and other animals, and a
 small representation of a Western ranch,
 and other similar displays."

"I would have at O'Fallon Park the crude
 products of the earth—minerals, metals,
 vegetables, etc. There should be